## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

June 25-Fourth Sunday After Pentecost.

The Religious Programme To-Day-Herald Religious Correspondence-Faith of the Society of Friends - The Synagogues and the Women-Corner Stone Coremonies-Religious Notes, Personal and General.

Services To-Day.

Mr. Thomas Gales Foster will speak before the Society of the Spiritualists at Lyric Hall, morning and evening.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth preaches before the Ameri can Free Church at the University, morning and

Rev. Dr. Shcer, of Baltimore, and Rev. Andrew Longacre will preach at the Central Methodist Epis-

copal church on Seventh avenue. Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., discourses at the Fortysecond street Presbyterian church.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser speaks about "Little Foxes" at the Bieecker street Universalist church. Memorial services in memory of Major Morris K.

Barker will be held this afternoon in the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. L. H. King Rev. A. P. Graves, the Evangelist, will preach at

Plymouth Saptist church at both services. Rev. John E. Cookman will give a sermon at both services at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Merrill Richardson will preach morning and

evening at the New England Congregational church. At the Seventh Presbyterian church Rev. G. B. Bell will preach in the morning and will be installed pastor in the evening. "Deathbed Repentance" and "The Passing World:

The Abiding Doer" are the subjects selected by Rev. Dr. Aikman at the Spring street Presbyterian Rev. C. S. Harrow preaches at St. Luke's Metho-

dist Episcopal church. Rev. William France, of Scotland, will preach this morning in the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn.

The Synagogues and the Female Singing

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Having perused your valuable paper of the 11th inst., I found therein endorsed the discourse of Dr. Vidaver delivered on Saturday previous in the Thirtyfourth street synagogue. In conclusion you express Your surprise at the non-introduction of an organ and female singing in the choir in that synagogue, asserting that there is not only nothing against it but everything in its favor in the Bible, and, as you understand, in the writings of the ancient rabbles also. Allow me to acquaint you with the fact that four or five months ago a copy, written by the Rev. Dr. Vidaver, permitting and consenting to the for mula of female singing, was issued to each of the members of that synagogue to look over, and, if able to find any objection as to its validity, to set it before the meeting, for which a certain day was

Harfeld, a particular friend of mine, a pious and unobtrasive resident of this city, his indignation was roused against the author of that copy referring to the admissibility of female singing in the choir, and immediately write a counter-dissertation to his (Vidaver's) assertions, thereby disannihilating them nd preventing the fact of its being realized.

I have at the present moment in my possession both the Rev. Dr. Vidaver's assertions and the Rev. both the Rev. Dr. Vidaver's assertions and the Rev. Mr. Harfeld's counter-dissertation; but both being frequently intermingled with quotations in the diebrew language I am prevented from transmitting to you the copies of the latter. With reference to your saying there is nothing against the introduction of female singing in the choir (of our synagogues), but, inversely, everything in its favor in the Bible and writings of the ancient rabbis, allow me to hand in to you a few extracts of Dr. Vidaver's quotations, whereby he admissibility of that introduction is strongly and emphatically prohibited.

Quotations.

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QUOLATIONS.

The reverend Doctor says, "It is evident that all
the authoritues are only prohibiting to listen to all
profane singing or talking of females, which might
lead to immorality, and which is not only forbidden
in a place of worship, but in all other places and at
all times. As for females singing sacred songs of
praise and hymns," he continues, "neither the
faimed nor the later rabbies have 'any law for or
against it.' As for the Bible," he says, "we find
many instances therein of females chanting and
singing conjointly with men the praises of the Lord,
viz.:—

And Miriam began her song to them. Sing ye unto the Lord. (Exodus av., 20.)

Then sang Deborah and Barak. (Judges 1, 5.)
And Jeremiah lamented, and all the singing men and singing women spoke. (H. Chron. xxv., 25.)

First came singers, then followed players on instruments in the midst of mandens playing, &c. (Psalms lavul., 26.)

They had also angling men and singing women. Exra it., 25; Nehemiah vii., 66.

They had also negleg men and singing women. Ears ii., 65; Nebemish vit., 65.

With reference to the above quotations from the libble, says the Rev. Mr. Harfeld, they are quite contradictory to his (Vidaver's) aim.

First.—'And Miriain began her song to them.''
The chapter commences with, "finen Moses commenced to sing a divine song," and closes at the termination of that song. Then after the men had finished their song of praise and had retired Miriain came out, followed by all the women, and began her song to them. She (Miriain) net only would not sing conjointly with the men, but even in their presence, that her voice may not even be audible by them.

ond-"Then sang Deborah." &c. Here I must Second.—"Then sang Deborah," &c. Here I must quote the words of Klai Yakar, Shottim 5, viz:—"Is it possible that Deborah would sing conjointly with Barak, though being her husband, for she must have known that she was prohibited from singing with him in public!" "The true explanation," continues the Klai Yakar, "Is, therefore, according to the translation of "Don Abarbanelie" and "Rabbin Loob Ben Gershon," who say that the Hebrew word "Vatashar" does not mean "And she sang," but "Vata, shar," "and she composed the hymn" and gave it to Barak to sing. For it was necessary that the "divine song" should be composed by prophecy.

prophecy. Therd-"And Jeremiah" (ii. Chron.)—the verse runs thus:—"And Jeremiak lamented for Josian in their lamentations to this day, and made them an ordinance in Israel, and beheld, they are written in the lamentations." Every singing man and singing brainance in Israe, and bender, day are written in the lamentations." Every singing man and singing woman does not mean vocal singing of any kind whatever. It says plainly that they spoke, which interprets that every male and female composer composed 2 "Kinan" or hymn of lamentation—it having then been a national calamity—viz, the death of King Josiah. They wrote it in the book of lamentations, which we read annually in our respective synapogues.

lamentations, which we read annually in our respective synagogues.

Fourth-Psains lxviii., 25—"First came singers."
This yerse, which he (br. Vidaver) brings as a reference to the admissibility of female singing, is a most decided proof against him. It snows that women were upon no account allowed to take part in any vocal amusement conjointly with men; for the verse is pectally divided into three compartments. First—"The singers wont before." Second—"The players on instruments followed, and lastly came women, among whom were players of timbries." Although separated from the males they were not permitted to take part in the singing, but instrumentally, for the females were best acquainted with the timbrel, and played on that instrument more exquisitely than the men. (See Moses Mendels-Bobn's "Beor.")

exquisitely than the men. (See Moses Mcndelssonn's "Beor.")

Fifth.—Exran it., 65. The sixty-fourth verse informs us that "the whole congregation together
that left Babylon was forty and two thousand, three
hindred and three score." Why is it
not said in this verse, as in the
following, that there were among "them"
singing men and singing women? This indicates
unto us the fact that it was not necessary, for it is
understood that they knew the law, and would
therefore not violate it by having a conjoint musical
intonation of male and female. But in the following verse, sixty-fifth, is expressly mentioned that
among the slaves (who were of both sexes) there
were two companies of singing men and singing
women. The masters (those who are mentioned in
the preceding verse, sixty-fourth,) were impressed
with fear lest they should violate the law; they
therefore set among them two companies of singing men and singing women respectively for each
sex. Nebeniah is but a repetition of the same.
Thus according to sacred Scripture the singing
of sacred hymns and praises of the Lord by women
conjointly with men was never customary in ancient
Israel. On the contrary, every precaution was used
squanst it. And as fer the prohibition by the Taimud and later rabbis, they meant that of singing
sacred songs, and not profune as is plain to be seen
above by Jeeborah, for they did not think it necessary to debate upon so nonsensical "a maxim."

The Rev. Dr. Vhaver has taken the zenious labor
to search the lighle from Genesis to Nehemiah, and
wherever he could find the least mention of singing
women brought it as a reference. But it seems to
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wherever he could find the least Ezrau ii., 65. The sixty-fourth verse in-

apart, and their wives apart." Verse 13—"The family of the house of Levi apart, and their wives apart: the family of Shimei apart, and their wives apart. Verse 14—"All the families that remain, every lamily apart, and their wives apart." All those who have introduced organs and femile singers in their respective places of worship have first denounced the libble and Judaism, by violating the precepts of the former, the punisiment for which is excommunication, or "They shall be cut out from among Israel." And, of course, having liberated themselves, as it were, from the onling tions of Judaism they consequently imagine themselves at liberity to caoose any mode of wership or ceremony they please.

The Each and December 13—"The Each apart."

The Faith and Practice of the Seclety of Friends. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

"Of a truth I perceive," salth the Apostle, "Go" is no respecter of persons; but, in every n. e.on, he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is ac-

cepted with film." That there is a law written on the human mind, independent of the laws of men or any outward evidence, emanating immediately from God, infusing into it a knowledge of Him and of His will concerning man, our own experience proves. It is part of our nature, universal in its operation, and, if at-tended to, universally saving in its effect: it is the promised birth to be brought forth in virgin purity.

"Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and call his name Jesus, that is a Saviour; for He shall save His people from their sins."

It is brought forth in us in weakness; but as we attend to its gentle admonitions we shall experience its daily growth in strength and wisdom. And its operations differ according to the wonderful variety of dispositions in man: some are proud and cruel, tice sorrow, trouble and remorse, which feelings are again designed by the reproof of this law "writare again designed by the reproof of this law "written on the heart" to beget an abhorrence of the causes which produced them, and this, Friends believe, is the true Gospei preached to every man under Heaven, according to his condition; others again meek and naturally good; but the baptism by which we are brought into the universal Church of Christ is one, and saited to all these conditions, and was, no doubt, so understood by the Apostic, when he said: "This is He that was spoken of by the Prophet Esaias," saying, "The voice of Him that cryeth in the widerness; prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valiey shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked paths shall be made straight and the rough places smooth;" and, as a consequence, "the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." This could not have referred to the inequalities of this globe, but to the diversities of the human mind. And the reproofs of this inward law are absolutely necessary, and are alone capable of bringing the prond and cruel into meckness and mercy, and are equally able to raise up the weak and desponding soul to firmness and strength to do right, and this truth came Jesus to revive among the people of His day. "To this end was 1 born; for this cause came I into the world." He came not to establish ordinances or waste the short time was here to dispute about the opinions of men, but to do good to his fellow creatures, calling them back to this first Gospel law, and teaching them now to pray for it in His simple, tonching, childike manner, "Give us this day our daily bread"—this bread of life when comes down out of Heaven, as did the manna to the Isracities, to be consumed Iresh irom the Father's hand.

This "bread of life" cannot be manufactured in the cological seminaries and kept to be used at our convenient and the content of the bread of life." ten on the heart" to beget an abhorrence of the

the Father's hand.

This "bread of life" cannot be manufactured in theological seminaries and kept to be used at our consense. Friends do not wish to be understood as finding fault with others for establishing and patronizing these institutions; but they have not engrafted them on their system, from the fact that they do not think the object is to teach the Gospel therein, but "the opinions of men," to enable their students to dispute about their peculiar dogmas, thereby enabling them to get a living out of the world, as other professions do, and by dividing the flocks into a great many sects under constantly changing creeds, which instead of bringing the family of mankind together in the bonds of peace tends to create envy and all its concomitant evils.

It does not follow, as was argued in an article in your paper speaking of certain societies, including quakers, having no creed, that because there are comparatively few in membership with Friends, they are not right, for Jesus himself declared that there were but few who found the true straight road, and this seems still to hold good; for it is a path which, as Job says, the vulture's eye, with all its natural far-reaching powers, is incapable of seeing; neither can the lion nor his whelp, with all their natural power and cunning tread ti—no doubt alluding to these natural faculties in the mind of man.

In fact it is time now, as it was when Paul uttered her's hand. "bread of life" cannot be manufactured in

alluding to these natural faculties in the mind of man.

In fact it is time now, as it was when Paul uttered it—"But the natural man receiveth not the things of God, for they are footishness unto him: nettier can he know them, because they are sorritually discerned"—and the same view was held out by Jesus to the woman of Samaria, when He told her that the true worshippers of the Father snall worship not in any particular place, under an established form or ceremony; but as God is a spirit He must be worshipped in truth by the spirit, through which alone that which they seek after in their worship can be discerned or reached.

discerned or reached.

And this guide is omniprescent, as the Psalmist has so beautifully declared—"If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost part of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me and Tny right hand hold me."

A Beautiful Vision of Another Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I have read with interest the article in a late Sunday's HERALD entitled "The Church of Prayer and Praise." I also have had a vision of the "Church of the Future," but whether preceding this or its successor I leave others to judge. My vision shows an mmense temple, in the form of an octagon, with a double door midway from each corner, thus giving sixteen entrances, each of which is a chapel; but each is devoted or assigned to a distinct de-nomination, so that all sects are accom-modated, from the Catholic to the spiritualist in the centre of this temple, beyond behind these exterior congregations, or rather their places of worship, under an immense glass dome, is the sanctuary of a church which may. perhaps, be called "The Eclectics," for it seems to have selected somewhat from each of the others. Its votaries are independent, like the Congregation, alists; fervid, like the Methodists; aspiring, like the Perfectionists. With the Unitarians they believe in 'one God;" with the Universalists in the infinity of His fatherhood and love; with the Presbyterian they assign an honoraple high seat to the elders: with the Quakers they admit both sexes to this honorable place, and pay them equal respect. They have a font for infant baptism, but no tank for adults. Yet near by is a beautiful lake, on which the fragrant hip floats, and grassy slopes lead down to the water. Here is a place where all who wish may be "buried in baptism." With the Episcopalians they have a ritual, in which all volces Join, and the effect is currancing. There is a prayer, which seems modelled upon Pope's "Universal Prayer." and a creed, in which there is no superstition nor intolerance; but there is schortation as well as prayer and praise, and the exhorters are "mediums,." or something of that sort—that is, they are those possessed of such spritting gifts that their natural place is upon the Jacob's ladder, which all these natural preachers find "reaching from earth to heaven." They are mostly women, and this is in accordance with Mrs. Sigourney's prediction of "langsyne," that Christianity's last stronghoids and altars would be the hearts of women. The entrance to this temple is upon one side, where but little room was wanted by the two sects assigned to it. These seem to be the Shakers and the Positivists.

Besides the entrance there are also two lobbies near the inner door. In one there is a bath and some simple toliet apparatus for the poor. In the other are wardrobes, full of a simple linen garment, spottessly clean, of a drab or gray color, used for covering or cloaking the whole person. Many come in—indeed almost all—with their own "upper garments," but for those too poor or too indifferent to purchase these mantles are provided, so that, within the temple all are robed alike. There is no pride of dross, nor are there any ervious leers or curious stares. No lewery offends the eye, no gandy colors disturb the sight. There is no "dim, religious light," nor parti-colored sundows flickerting from marrow flister the sight. There is no one but their spiritual edders, in the order of the first him as a sunday and the preacher expresses, in hol with the Quakers they admit both sexes to this honorable place, and pay them equal respect. They have a font for infant baptism, but no tank for

hosts! Surely I will visit Thy courts! I will dwell in the house of the Lord ferever!"

It is evident that equality is only of externals. To every mind is given all the instruction that it can or will take in. Yet, some counstreamers are vacant compared with others. But the greatest bend to the meanest and concession is the universal rule. To them it is "more clessed to give than to receive;" and, from the riches of their nature, they bestow new life upon the poor about them. Even as the clouds lower to the parched earth do they shower down of their spiritual gifts to those in need. But I must not linger too long over my vision, lest I weary you, and all shall be turned from it. Even as I see at may others behold, or one more perfect and more tovely.

Corner Stone Ceremonles. At Newburg on Monday, the corner stone of Shiloh (colored) Baptist church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large congregation of white and colored citizens. The congregation of white and colored citizens. The exercises were participated in by Rev. John Brown, D. D., of the Episcopal cnurch; Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of the American Reformed church; Rev. Wendell Prime, of the Presbyterian Church, and others. The society was organized in 1846, and have worshipped in a hired half since that time. After twenty-five years, existence as a church they propose to have an edifice of their own.

Religious Notes-Religious and Personal. The committee engaged in revising the New Tes tament were at the end of the second chapter of Mark on the 26th of May.

At a two days' entertainment given in a Western town by a colored band of minstrels, in aid of a colored church, the sum af \$7 50 was realized. A letter from Rome relates that at the funeral of a Jew named Piperno, who was a National Guard, the

hearse was followed by a number of his comrades, not only of his own rengion, but also Catholics.

Dr. Trench, who was made Archbishop of Dublin in 1864, declares that the annual income of his bishopric has been \$55,000, and claims from the church commissioners as his commutation money \$55,000.

\$550,000.

Mr. Spurgeon has been suffering from a severe attack of gout and extreme depression, so that he has been compelled to defer a journey to the Continent he had been contemplating. At last accounts his health was improving.

E. Variey writes to us saying that the Rev. Dr. Elser must have been mistaken when he paints New York society in so bad a light. The devil, thinks Mr. Variey, is not so black as he is painted. Is this Mr. Variey any relation to Reddy the Blacksmith?

Many persons must feel a deep interest in the children of missionaries who have been left in this country for education, or who have been left in this

country for education, or who have lost their parents by death. Mrs. Ely, of New York, and Mrs. Eliza H. Walker, of Auburn tale, have been appointed by the American Board to look after the interests of these Many persons must feel a deep interest in the children of missionaries who have been left in this country for education, or who have lost their parents by death. Mrs. Ely, of New York, and Mrs. Eliza H. Walker, of Auburndale, have been appointed by the American Board to look after the interests of these children.

The following are the religious statistics of Germany:—Protestants, 24,253,018, of whom 20,473,003 belong to the old North German Confederation, 1,233,500 to Bavaria, 1,290,330 to Wurtemburg, 558,560 to Hesse, 472,258 to Baden; Catholics, 14,551,651, of whom 7,889,000 are in Prussia, 3,176,490 in Bavaria, 933,476 in Baden, 533,695 in Wurtemburg; Jews and others 1,327,330 others, 1,327,330.

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#### TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Religious Education and Consistent Parental Example—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gutheim. The Rev. Dr. Gutheim preached to a small congre tion yesterday morning from the words of Isatah, xxix., 22, 23-"Therefore thus saith the Lord, who redeemed Abraham, concerning the house of Jacob, Jacob shall not now be ashamed, neither shall his face now wax pale. But when he seeth his children, the work of mine hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify My name, and sanctify the Holy One of Jacob and fear the God of Israel." For the third time, the Doctor said, he had chosen this text as the starting point of his discourses as applying to education, and especially to religious education. Education has three great objects -first, to store the mind with useful knowledge; second, to give force to the intellect and a command of all its powers and to inure it to soundness of reason and judgment; and, thirdly, to fix those great principles of duty and to awaken sentiments which shall insure the right and honorable use of the knowledge and vicor thus cultivated. These great principles of duty are taught by religion which defines the relations of man to God and to his fellow man. The great end and aim of education are to effect an equal development of man's intellectual and moral faculties, and

by PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE
to sanctify the name of God in a useful, virtuous
and holy life. Religious education? Does this to sanctify the name of God in a useful, virtuous and holy life. Religious education? Does this term embrace merely mechanical words? By no means. It signifies a careful fostering of faith in God and his providences—sentiments which are innate in the human soul and which all the sophistical decirations of so-called Rabbinical conferences are unable to obliterate, because they are innate in the human heart. Religious education has for its aim the true happiness of the individual and the permanent peace and prosperity of society, and this cannot be secured by us or our children in the transient phonomena of worldly glitter and selfshi aspiration, but in the sanctification of our lives to God. Whoever, therefore, is solicitous of the wellare of his callidren will bring them up in genuine piety and virtue. He will shrink from self-indulgence and superctilous arrogance, and from that superficial, hypocritical good breeding which abstains only from those ontward acts which might give offence, while the demon lurks within. He will, on the contrary, win them to industry, fragality, modesty and sincerny; he will teach them honesty, charily and

them to industry, fragality, modesty and sincerny; he will teach them honesty, charity and LOVE OF TRETH AND JUSTICE; he will discipline them in self-control, temperanes and contentment and inculcate in their minds gratitude and veneration toward God. An education thus understood will inspire in the heart love for all that is good and pure and true, and will create and maintain that self-estem which is requisite to true and lasting happiness. But some one will ask, "of what use is all this, for when the child grows up it will run out and mingle with the world, and will strike out new paths for itself, and will form new associations, and will thus infilint the net of false guides." Tais hypothesis is well founded, but the conclusion is a fallagy. The danger does exist that our children may lapse into error and infidelity, and because it does exist the daily is more imperative upon us to provide the young with the safeguards of religion, which will enable them successfully to resist the most seductive temptations that may cross their path through this line. And had we acted all the time on this principle the

young with the saieguards of religion, which will emble them successfully to resist the most seductive temptations that may cross their path through this life. And had we acted all the time on this principle the Persicious influences we deter the temptations that may cross their path through this life. And had we acted all the time on this principle the Persicious influences we determine the figure education will ever bear good fruits, and the limpressions made upon the heart will never be obtinerated, but will continue to illumine the soul though all else be dark around. But religious consistency should claim our attention also. We see children endowed with excellent qualities of mind and heart, but inconsistency in the course of their education has marred their lives. To-day the parents may smile upon their children's impertmence, and to-increw treat them with harsh severity. To-day they practice sincerity; to-morrow dissimulation. At one time they impress on the child the necessity of prayer and religious instruction, while at another they scolf at religious may descrate the house of God and the holy sabbath. How can it be expected that the child can be better than its father, or that it should not limitate his pernicious example? If the parent's acts do not correspond with his professions the child will soon become Convinced of the master will be robbed of its most substantial educational basis. The child will argue that his parents are trying to make him believe what they disbelieve, and to compel him to perform dates which have no value in their eyes, and which they dreat with indifference. The teaching must therefore be in unison with the practice, and with the procepts of the Bible and the catechism. Harmony and union must also prevail between father and mother. If one practices evil and the other good; one gives bitter and the other sweet; one

Graves at Gertysburg.—The following shows the aumber of graves in the Gettysburg Cemetery, with the different States which they represent:—New York, 803; Pennsylvania, 455; Massagnusetts, 169; Ohno, 181; Maine, 104; Michigan, 171; Indiana, 80; New Jersey, 78; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesots, 55; Vermont, 61, New Hampsure, 52; Connecticut, 22; Maryiand, 22; Delaware, 16; Rhode Island, 11; West Virginia, 11; Hinnos, 6; regulars, 138; unknown, 978; making an aggregate of 3,576. Directly after the battle thousands were removed by friends and rejatives, leaving but a comparatively small number.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

"By the Sad Sea Waves"-The Season at Cape May-Cottages and Hotels-The luflux

CAPE MAY. June 21, 1871. The season may be said to have been fairly inaugurated at this favorite watering place. All the hotels, with one exception, the Stockton, are open and are already rapidly filling up. The beach for the past week has presented a very animated ap-pearance. Bathers, children and nurses, "our maiden aunt in the country," and even grandmama, have been enjoying the invigorating sea breezes and disporting themseles in the surf, and one cannot but think what a blessing it is that bathing suits do not fit close to the body. Some people I have seen this afternoon will agree with me, I think. The people who visit Cape May are for the most part residents of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and one sees fewer Flora McFlimsey's and Ichabod Shoddy's than at some other seaside resorts I could name. Cape May is to Philadelphia what Newport is to New York. The solid people gravitate hitherward instinctively.

is in general favor here, yet the owners of cottages may almost be said to live at the hotels, using their cottages only for lodging. They are always found lolling about the plazzas, firting or reading, and I regret to say some of them pick their teeth there, to convey the impression to simple-minded folk that "Aw I we do not live in the hotel; merely dine here occasionally; we did formerly engage our rooms at the Stockton, or Congress Hall, or wherever it

the Stockton, or Congress Hall, or wherever it might be, but such a dweadfully common herd make it their place of abode that we, aw! positively were obliged to erect a cottage," and so on, ad injinitum. I cannot but agree with a very sensible lady with whom I was conversing this afternoon, when one of these pretty dears, a real sweet. William, passed. Said she, "Do you know what I think whenever one of those killing creatures comes in sight."

I did not know, and I intimated a desire to know what she thought "when one of those killing creatures came in sight."

"Well," she repited, taking another good look at the object of her regard (?), "I think what an awful hard time the poor fellow had to save enough money to get all his pretty clothes. Why don't people act sensible?" I gave it up. This, however, is but one type of cottage people. Some of the best people we have here are the owners of the establishments in which they reside, and certainly for a gentleman with a family a cottage offers advantages that cannot be procured in a hotel. It is only such snobs as I have above altuded to, who by some means have become possessed of enough lucre to build a cottage, and then pass the greater part of their time at the hotels, coming in fer all the free dances, free dinners and irec everything—and there are some things free at a watering place—go to one side and contemptionsiy turn up their aristocratic noses at what they are pleased to term the common hord.

The Leading Motels.

The Stockton and Congress Hall have undergone

noses at what they are pleased to term the common herd.

THE LEADING MOTELS.

The Stockton and Congress Hall have undergone some extensive repairs the past season, and now present a very fine appearance. Congress Hall opened June 1, and has done a very fair business. Its paironage is almost exclusively composed of Baltimoreans. The Stockton, of which Mr. Duffy, of the Continental, of Philadelphia, is proprietor, opens Saturday, June 24. This is the headquarters for Philadelphiams, out this year Philadelphia will be obliged to share the honors with New York. The elegant reception and ball given to our seventh regiment last season made many warm friends for the Stockton in New York, and the consequence is many Gothawites have already engaged quarters here for the season. The grand ball on the evening of July 4, to be given in connection with the yacht race, will be at the Stockton, and at this early day the arrangements for the ball are being consummated with all possible despatch. The immense dining room is so arranged and the servants so well trained that dacing will begin in fifteen minutes from the time orders are given to clear the decks for action. It is estimated that at least ten thousand visitors will be present on account of the yacht race and ball.

New Jersey don't propose to be very tar behind in the matter of patronizing yachting sports, as witness the following:—

SALEM, June the 17, 1871.

SALEM, June the 17, 1871.

Mr. DUFFY:—
HONORED SIR—Me an my sals an the ole woman hev bin a tockin about count down to the Cape on the fourth to see the yot rais that them air follers from N. York is goin to ras to the liteship for a two thousend Sprise, an dam my buttons if I dont hop sum one from Chester or tamden will git up a clipper that will take the wind onten ther sales, an I know a boat wich I think could be riged to fix the filts of sum of them knees. Well as I was a sayin the gats an me an the ole woman too want to git a place to link at the rais, an If youl let us have a good plats I'll make it all rick.

p. S. du yu want any awest potatoes this year? cheap for kash !

It would be worth something to a student of human nature to see the countenance of our friend from New Jersey when he reads his letter in the HERALD; but it may be the best thing that ever hap-bened to him—it may induce him to have that "yot"

the Regatta-Condition of Bishop Simpson. CAPE ISLAND, June 24, 1871.

Two extra trains came down from Philadelphia this evening, bringing guests who have been awaiting the opening of the Stockton Hotel. Among the sylvania Railroad, and family: ex-Secretary Borte nd family, and H. C. Borie and wife; J. M. Markley, General Wm. T. Lewis and Colonel Fitzgerald, of

Philadelphia.

phia from Baitimore, en route to Cape May, but were detained there by the storm. They will arrive at the Stockton to-morrow.

E. N. Benson, of Phladelphia, gives the \$500 Second of July 4. It should be designated the Benson Cup. Bishop Simpson is somewhat better this evening.

# LAKE MAHOPAC.

Charming Solitude About to be Braken-A Leading Watering Place-The View from the Hotels-Accommodations-Arrivals-Improvements-A Chiaeso Magnate of the

Eleventh Contury.

LAKE MAHOPAC, June 20, 1871. I have been for several weeks enjoying quietly the early spring along the margin of this beautiful lake and among the wooded hills that surround it. In a few days the charming solitude will be disturbed by those who annually throng here for health and re creation. The lofty corridors of the hotels will re-echo the tread of the promenaders and the stillness of the evening air be broken by the music of the dance. The drives will be filled with gay equipages. and although I ought not to be unwilling that others should share with me this pure and bracing atmosphere, yet I must confess to a little selfishness in the feeling that there will not be quite so much nature in the presence of so much that is necessarily arti-

Lake Mahopac will be a leading watering place this eason. It has been a favorite resort for many years. The six large hotels have generally been filled from year to year with the same families. Some have been here from twelve to fifteen years in succession This year a great impulse has been given to it by the near completion of the railroad directly from New York to the Lake, and by the extensive plans of improvement in progress, the first of which is the grand boulevard, sixty feet wide and eight miles long, extending round the Lake and in full view of this beautiful sheet and its heavily wooded islands. this beautiful sheet and its heavily wooded islands. Kish Lake, Wixson's Lake and Cranberry Lake are also seen from the boulevard. The grounds of several of the hotels have been united in one park, now being laid out in an artistic manner. Vases, statuary and fountains, pictureresqe flower beds filled with exolics and foliage plants, croquet grounds, archery grounds, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, pavilions, boat houses—all contribute to the endless variety of a scene which has no equal among all the summer watering places. The romanuc grounds at the "head of the lake" are being supplied with rustic seats and arbors. A road is being constructed through "wild cat glen," and another is to be laid out to "Mount Prospect," the view from which is as fine as any in the White Mountains.

The hotels are all undergoing extensive alterations, and nearly half the rooms are already engaged. Many persons are arriving every day to secare their rooms for the summer. The New York and Lake Mahopac Railway will be completed early in July, and the New York and Boston Railway, which has a station at the lake, will be complete in September, so that the facilities for reaching Lake Mahopac will hereafter be abundant, making this, therefore, the most desirable place for summer residence,

The natural advantages derived from the combi-

Manopac will hereafter be abundant, making this, therefore, the most desirable piace for summer residence,

The natural advantages derived from the combination of fine scenery and strong mountain air, with so large a sheet of water for all kinds of aquatic amusements, and the peculiarly healthful nature of the climate, have resulted in the erection of numerous fine villas and country seats, embracing every variety of rural architecture and adding very much to the beauty of the landscape. An association for the general improvement and embellishment of the entire lake district has been organized, and it is anticipated that a rural park of over three thousand acres, improved up to the highest point of perfection, will be the result. In fact the beginning has already been made, and so far nothing has been left undone that skill and taste can accomplish. The gentlemen interested are wealthy, liberal and cultivated in their views. The task before them is one of infinite pleasure, and will be of great profit. There is no spot in the country, more particularly so near New York, where nature has been so lavish of her smiles. It is more like the

Lake of Come than anything else. The hanging gardens and trellised balcomes that overlook the broad expanse of water, as it glimmers in the sun, have a deliclously cool and refreshing appearance, and the numerous boats with sail and our that part the water as they pass give an air of delightful animation to the scene. All of the residents seem to be imbued with an affectionate regard for their homes, and consider Lake Mahopac as the choicest place in all the earth.

with an affectionate regard for their nomes, and the earth.

Hue in his 'Memoirs on China" has given a description of the home of Lee-ma-Kouang, the first minister of the empire in the eleventa century, written by himself, which seems to have been the counterpart of Lake Mahopac in sylvan beauty. "North of the great Heel," he says, "are many summer pavillons scattered at random about hills, which rise one above the other like a mother above her children. Some hang on the declivity of a hill, some are nested in little gorges and are only half seen. All the hills are shaded by groves and intersected by paths to which the sun's rays never penetrate. To the eastward spreads out a small plain, divided into flower beds, square and oval, and shielded from the winds. All the beds are filled with oldoriferous plants, flowers and shrubs. Never does spring leave this delicious spot. A splendid forest completes the prospect. In the midst of the forest is a mount of verdure which you ascend by a gentle winding slope that passes several times around it like the volutes of a shell and which gradually diminishes to the summit. Here and there at short distances you find seats of soft turf, which invite to repose and to the contemplation of the gardens from various points of view." The whole description, as it continues, is as if written from this place, and is very interesting as shewing how a chinese statesman and philosopher more than eight hundred years ago had a refined and cultivated sense of the beautiful accompaniments of a rural home.

This illustrious man had also an infinite amount of sympathy for the desert animals and took great plea-

sense of the beautiful accompaniments of a rural home.

This illustrious man had also an infinite amount of sympathy for the desert animals and took great pleasure in watching their habits of life. Cruelly exhibited towards them, either by men or other animals, awoke his deepest feelings. We have here his counterpart in the philanthropio Mr. Bergh, whose Lake Side cottage, embowered in roses, forms one of the pretitest features of the Drive. The grounds of the private residences are all arranged with great taste. That of Mr. Kaufman has the greatest profusion of flowers I ever saw in a private place. I shall be glad at some future time to describe more particularly the country seats around the lake, as many of them are models of neatness and elegance worthy of being imitated.

### THE CATSKILLS.

New Smamer Retreat-Opening of the Overlook Moustala House-A View from the Highest Peak of the Catakills-How to Get There-Gathering of the Beauty and

Fashion of New York.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, June 19, 1871. The people hereabout boastfully tell that in the autuma time many years ago Washington Irving and J. K. Paulding stood where your correspondent now does, and, drinking in the pure, cool breezes of the mountains, inspired by the picturesque

GRANDEUR OF THE SCENE. spoke of it as being the finest view that had greeted them in any quarter of the globe. After such glowing praise I shall not stop to describe at tength all the beauties of the scene, but will content myself with giving the readers of the HERALD some slight idea of its extent and grandeur. Standing here upon this, the highest peak of the Catskill range, 3,800 feet above the level of the sea, looking to the north the towering spires of Albany greet the gaze; while in the northwest rise the majestic Catskills, each peak rich in

Turning to the southward the eye reaches as far as Poughkeepsie, which is plainly visible, and in the extreme south the shaggy peaks of the Shawangunks pierce the clouds. To the east the eye wanders into Massachusetts and Vermont, and far in the distance Mount Holyoke and the Berkshires lift their giant forms. In the west to the horizon are seen range after range of mountains, their rugged sides clothed in all the luxuriance of summer, with Cooper's and Shrew's lakes

. SHIMMERING IN THE SUNLIGHT. Directly below me lies the valley of the Hudson, a rich and lovely plain, dotted o'er with countless towns and villages, and traversed by a thousand roads whose labyrinthine windings bring to mind the legend of ROSAMOND'S BOWER.

Through this plain for a distance of a hundred miles or more the Hudson, white with the sails of commerce, threads its way along, ever turning to look back, like a departing lover loth to leave shore murmuring a sad farewell. Here and there in the vast prospect the sun pours down a flood of golden light, tinging roof and spire, forest and plain, with its mellow hues, while the lowering clouds at times throw their shadows over hill and dell, forming

AN ENCHANTING PICTURE.

Thus, under the magic influence of cloud and sunshine, the aspect of the view is continually changing, adding variety and interest to the scene. The rich green of fields and forest contrast finely with the brown mould of the upturned meadow, and indeed the whole landscape is one of peculiar grace and beauty. For years the erection of a

the brown mould of the upturned meadow, and indeed the whole landscape is one of peculiar grace and beauty. For years the erection of a MOUNTAIN HOUSE upon this peak has been talked of, but the project never took definite shape until 1809, when Air. Secor, of the Aliaire Works, New York city, purchased the property and began preparing for its construction. Before work had been commenced Mr. Secor died, and for a time the project was abandoned. Last year, however, a company was organized, the hotel completed and leased to Air. Jehn E. Lasher, one of the most popular hotel managers in the country. The house, which was opened on the 15th inst., is a model in every respect, built in the most modern style, supplied with every convenience and with a capacity for 300 guests. From each room a fine mountain or river view can be obtained. The telegraphic and postal facilities are ample. Music is hourly discoursed by a first class orchestra. The temperature is remarkably cool, the thermometer last summer indicating no higher than seventy-eight degrees. The followers of Izak Walton will be pleased to learn that there is fine lishing in the numediate vicinity. With such inducements it is not to be wondered at that the house is rapidly filing up with the best people from all parts of the country. His accessibility is another point in its favor, being only seven hours from New York via steamers Mary Powell, James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, the Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad to Kondout, and Rondout and Oswego Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel carriages are in waiting for every train.

A GRAND BALL will be tendered by Mr. Lasher on the 27th inst.

About two and a haif m les down the mountain is another summer resort, called the Mountain Home, designed for those who desire to pass their time in rest and quetness rather than in fashionable hotel life. At the loot of the mountain is the beantimilitie village of Woodstock, where there are several summer bearding houses and a summer hotel, all open and decked

# SUMMER RESORTS NOTES.

Notes from Long Branch. The race course is now in complete trim.

The hotels at Pleasure Bay opened last week. The season has opened with great promise to the hotel proprietors and the fashionable crowd of visi-tors. Every one admits that the arrival of guests tors. Every one admits that the arrival of guests and business generally are a hundred per cent better this year than at the corresponding date last year. There will be three or four thousand more visitors at the Branch this season than there were last. Bohemian reporters by the dozen are docking to the Branch, but the hotel keepers are making it generally unhealthy for the "decad beats," who will be rigorously excluded from all balls and amusements.

Newport News. The City Council have passed an ordinance to pro-tect passengers, landing from steamboats and rail-roads, from annoyance by hackmen, &c.

tage and grounds on Bellevue avenue, Newport, opposite August Belmont's, for \$12,000.

The new route to New York by way of steamer Eolus and the Wickford Railroad is daily gaining in popularity, and if liberally managed can hardly fail of success.

of success.

The sloop yacht Psyche, built by Herreshoff, and owned by John G. Richardson, of this city, was on Monday sold to Edward N. Dickerson, of New York, for \$4,250. There are strong probabilities that the Aquidneck House may be opened to the public during the present summer. We understand that negotiations to that end are pending.

Items from Saratoga.

The Saratoga trains on the Hudson River Railroad

will commence running to-morrow.

The oldest inhabitant at Saratoga says that never have the springs given promise of so full a flow or

of so champagny a sparkle.

The regular season has begun, but the great caravansaries are yet sparsely filled and the pleasureseekers are dilatory in coming.

The hotels are doing better than at this time last

year. Everything indicates that this will be one of the gayest seasons ever witnessed.

The members of the Board of Health are looking after the cleanliness of the village with a sharper cyc than has heretofore been usual.

Thanks to the introduction of the new water-

works the hotels at Saratoga are now freed from perils by fire, and the dust in the streets can be laid. The Hathorn spring at Saratoga has been refitted, the new avenues to the Excelsion and Eureka springs are almost finished, and the Ballston Sparoad, North 10ad, and Umon avenue have been graded, widened, macadamized, and set of with fences and shade trees till one can hardly recognized them.

them.

Horse is the talk at all the hotels. The shadow of the coming event in turfdom—the Saratoga meeting—is becoming pretty well defined. Judging from the indications now apparent it will be one of unneal interest. The track, at all events, is in spiendid condition, and as the horses will begin to arrive in a few days speculations as to the favorites of 1871 will soon be in order.

A subscription has been started to raise a purse of \$5,000, to be offered for an international boat race, to be rowed on Saratoga Lake toward the close of the present season. It is understood that the Tyne and St. John's crews, who contended together in Canada last year, will come if the amount named is offered and an American crew can be got up to make it a fruly international affair. Saratoga Lake is so situated as to afford a straight course as long as any crew desire, and it will be in full view from the high banks for the whole distance. Over \$4,000 has aiready been subscribed.

Company C, Philadelphia Gray Reserves, talk of camping out for two weeks during July or August. A very picturesque cottage has been buils ea. Wales street by Eldridge Johnston, of Philagelphia. On Wednesday, June 21, the fashionable hotels, the Stockton, Columbia, Congress Hall, United States, McMakin's, Atlantic, and others, threw open their doors and announced that the summer season

On the evening of July 4, after the yacht race, a grand naval ball will be given at the Stockton House in honor of the New York Ya-at Club. Netting will be wanting to make it the great event of the season. All the beauty, wit and fashion of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., will be present.

Miscellancous.

Magnetic springs have been discovered at Slaters ville, Tompkins county, N. Y. General Beauregard, accompanied by his accomplished daughter, will spend the summer at the Greenbrier White Springs of Virginia.

It is said that the day after Nillson sung "Home, Sweet Home," at Cozzen's, West Point, the house was empty. As the evening advanced, however, if filled up again.

The agents of the Virginia Springs, who have been in the South, represent that thousands who have heretofore spent their summers in the North will this season come to the health-giving and beautiful mountains of Virginia.

At the White Salphur Springs, Virginia, a new bilinard room, eighty-four feet long and thirty-six wide, has been erected. A "ladies' reception room," haudsomely furnished, has been established near the main entrance to the hotel. main entrance to the hotel.

California papers tell us that the road to the Yosemite Vailey is now clear of snow and passable, it having been much improved during the last year, so that the railroad and stage route comes now within twelve miles of the vailey. A record of the number of visitors to this greatest of wonders, since the hotel opened, gives figures as follows:—in 1894, 149; in 1805, 378; in 1808, 515; in 1807, 430; in 1808, 140; in 1809, 1,122; in 1870, 1,935. It is thought the number will exceed 2,500 this year. Before long it will be as common to visit the Yosemite, and as necessary to complete the sight-seeing of our people, as it is now to go to Niagara.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRIDGEPORT, CONT.

Mr. George B. Ambler Thrown from a Curringe and Almost Instantly Killed.

BRIDGEPORT, June 24, 1871. ,
After narrating the chapters of accidents and incidents which have taken place in this city lately we had hoped for a season of peace, but this melar choly affair breaks in upon it, and with a sorrowing heart we proceed to the task. Last evening, as Mr. George B. Ambler was driving a spirited horse down State street, on the west side of the horse railway track, and when opposite the County Court House, he observed hir. William Porter coming towards him on the same side of the street, also driving at a very rapid gait. There being scarcely room for two to pass, Mr. Ambler undertook to cross the track in order to give Porter plenty of room. His great speed, however, prevented him from so doing, as his hinder wheels caught the track and sid upon it despite his ciforts to the contrary. A this critical moment Porter came up, and funding himself unable to sheer out of the way the two vehicles confided, smashing Porter's wheel and shait, and throwing Mr. Ambler out of the buggy to the ground with such force as to fracture his skull and injure him internally. He was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the restitence of Mr. John Wheeler. Cortlandt street, and everything which kind friends and medical and could do was done to resuscitate, but without avail. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, was summoned, who, with Drs. Nash and Lewis, made an examination of his wounds, pronouncing his case hopeless. He lingered until this morning at three ofclock, when death closes the scene. Mr. Ambler was extensively and favorably known in this city, and his sudden demise casts a gloom over many hearts. His funeral takes place to-morrow, from his late residence, at Nichol's Farms, near the city. Hamilton Commandery and the various lodges of Masons being invited to participate. George B. Ambler was driving a spirited horse down

The police of Brooklyn plume themselves upon their record of arrests during the past week, the total number being 499. One of the parties arrested was a poor laboring man with a large family, who was fined ten deliars by Justice Delmar for cutting down two dead trees, which he was employed to fell by the owner of the ground on which they stood. The unfortunate man worked two days on this unprofitable job, receiving eight dollars only for the work. His offence consisted in neglecting to obtain a permit for the work from the Street Commissioner. Seventy per cent of the arrests were for intoxication.

Whiskey Scizures.

The extensive corps of idlers, known as assistant ssessors, attached to the Brooklan United States Internal Revenue Department semi-occasionally Internal Revenue Department semi-occasionally find something to do. Yesterday afternoon they were rejoicing in a seizure, the first in many weeks. At about two o'clock Assessors Conklin Smith, F. C. Tucker and others made a descent upon a distillery in Ferris street, near Elizabeth, Red Hook Point, and seized a still, six barrels of whisker, &c. They also took into custody Joan Shannon, Richard Nolles and Thomas McLoughlin. Shannon admitted that he was proprietor of the still, and upon being taken before the United States Commissioner gave ball to answer in the sum of \$5,000. The other prisoners gave ball in the amount of \$2,000 cach.

of public sentiment and the solicitation of promi-nent and wealthy citizens of Brooklyn, have decided

The Park Commissioners, yielding to the pressure

that public concerts sh W be held at Prospect Park each Saturday evening Juring the summer, com-mencing next week. DRY GOODS MARKET. There has been considerable activity in the market during the past week. A good deal of uncertainty

is feit in regard to both cottons and wooliens on ac

ount of the advance in the staples, and it will pro-

is felt in regard to both cottons and wooliens on account of the advance in the staples, and it will probably be some time before there will be a steady basis in this department of the market.

COFFON GOODS.

Brown sheetings and shirtings continue to move freely, some of the leading tockets having been revised in price. The Pepperell and Androscoggin wide goods, including 7-4 and upwards, has been advanced 2½c; Pepperell fine brown, ½c, and Indian Orchard improved, ½c. The following quotations are noted:—Pocasset F, 9c.; Baltic, 9½c.; Fall River, 19c.; Phænix, thirty-nine inches, 13c.; Shaker, 8c.

United States, 7½c.; Medway, fine 4-4, 10c.: Allendale, 11-4, 37c.; do., 10-4, 32½c.; do., 9-4, 27c.; do., 8-4, 24c.; do., 7-4, 22c.; Utica, 94 inch, 55c.; do., 84 inch, 59c.; do., 58 inch, 35c.; Atlantic A, 13c.; do., 8-1, 2½c.; Appieton and Indian Head. 13c.; do., 8-1, 22c.

Jamoskeag and Stark A, 12½c.; Amoskeag B, 12c.; Ozark, 12c.

In bleached sheetings and shirtings, from low grades up to fine meculum, there is much activity. In the finer qualities there is not so much movement. The Pepperell and Androscoggin have been marked up 2½c. on all grades but the lowest. Other changes are as follows:—Mount Hope, 13½c.; Pocasset F, 9½c.; Hallowell Q., 12½c.; Hanover 4-4, 11½c.; Kirk L., 10½c.; Allendale 10-4, 37½c.; do. 4-4, 32½c.; do. 5-4, 39c.; Amoskeag 4-4, 15½c.; do. 4-4, 22½c.; do. 6-4, 39c.; Amoskeag 4-4, 15½c.; do. 42 inch, 16c.; do. 46 inch, 17c.; do. 6 inch, 18c.; Jangdon 42 inch, 15½c.; do. 6-6, 36c.; Amoskeag 4-4, 15½c.; do. 8-4, 32½c.

Printing cloths are firm, with an upward ten-

19c. Waltham 10-4, 42½c.; do. 9-4, 37½c.; do. 8-4, 32½c.
Printing cloths are firm, with an upward tendency. The advance in cotion makes a difference of 1½c, per yard on the cost of goods.

Prints have but little movement except in shirting and suiting styles suitable for summer wear. American dark work is quoted at 11½c.; do. light, 10½c.; Wamsutta, 8c.; do. robes, 8½c.; Amoskeag pink and purple, 9½c.

Woollen goods have been active during the week, selections for delivery being quite free. The rapid advance in wool creates an unsettled condition in the woollen goods market, it being difficult for manufacturers and agents and bnyers to come to a satisfactory understanding.

No NEGRORS NEED APPLY.—The other day Mr. J. S. White died, leaving \$70,000 to the University of Vermont at Burington, upon the express condition that no colored student another express condition